

TAFT ON FIRST BALLOT WITH 702

Nomination Made Unanimous
on Motion of General
Woodford.

ALLIES FALL INTO LINE

Roosevelt Stampede Started in
the Gallery Falls to Affect
Delegates.

Hitchcock's Prediction of Taft's Strength.
Made More Than a Week Ago, Verified
With Two Votes to Spare—Small Enthusiasm for Cannon, Knox, Hughes and Other Favorite Sons—Insults for Fairbanks's Nominators—Gen. Woodford Falls to Name Hughes in His Speech and the Governor's Nomination Falls of a Second—Rough Jabs Made at Roosevelt by Some Speakers.

CHICAGO, June 18.—William H. Taft, Secretary of War, was nominated for President of the United States at 5 o'clock this afternoon by the Republican national convention. The vote was:

Taft	702
Knox	68
Hughes	67
Cannon	58
Fairbanks	40
La Follette	35
Foraker	18
Roosevelt	5

Total Cast 979
Absent 1

Gen. Woodford as soon as Senator Lodge, permanent chairman of the convention, announced the vote, and as quickly as the cheering which greeted Taft's nomination ended, hopped upon his chair and said:

"At the request of Gov. Hughes and under the instructions of the united New York delegation I move that the nomination of William H. Taft for the Presidency be now made unanimous."

Senator Penrose and Senator Beveridge and William O. Emery of Georgia, the colored delegate who seconded the nomination of Foraker, seconded the motion and the nomination was made unanimous.

The convention then adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when a candidate for Vice-President will be nominated.

Tired and fretful as most of the delegates were, they wanted to go on and nominate the candidate for Vice-President so that they could start for their homes to-night. But the managers of the convention decreed otherwise.

THE DAY'S FEATURES.

The distinctive features of the Presidential session were two uproarious efforts to stampede the convention for Roosevelt, wild applause for Senator La Follette's speechmakers, the oversight by which Gov. Hughes's name was not formally presented in nomination, and the fact that the Governor of the Empire State was the only Presidential candidate whose nomination was not seconded.

Senator Page told Gen. Woodford, who made a speech for Gov. Hughes, with the full idea of putting the Governor in nomination, that it would be necessary to have seconding speeches, but Gen. Woodford did not accede to the suggestion. Later, in the convention, he requested the correspondents to announce that a delegate from the Fifth Virginia district seconded the nomination of Gov. Hughes. There is a mistake somewhere, for certainly no such delegate or any delegate seconded Gov. Hughes's name.

Senator Lodge, permanent chairman of the convention, after awaiting the allotted time for a second for Hughes turned to Secretary John Molloy, who was reading the call of States for nominations, and said "Let her go, Gallagher."

Senator Lodge is a literary man and does not frequently resort to phrases of this kind.

The storm to stampede the convention for Roosevelt came from the galleries. The 80 delegates seated in the galleries, the 20,000 persons, was in a grand swell. The lean people liked it, rather enjoyed it, and the fat folks swore under their breath. All who could get fans had them and used them like day laborers. They worked them overtime. The average delegate and the average visitor, man or woman, used up handkerchiefs by the score.

The hall is a splendid one, probably the finest in this country for convention purposes. A little more ventilating capacity,

however, would have been very grateful to-day.

A LAMEN MAN FOR UNCLE JOE.

Little Mr. Boutell, Uncle Joe's glorifier, is small enough to put in your pocket. He is of the lean kind. In speaking of the capabilities and availabilities of Uncle Joe, little Mr. Boutell did not turn a hair. His collar and linen were as stiff as the virtues which he declared Uncle Joe possessed. In Mr. Boutell's glowing words Uncle Joe was almost too good for earth and yet not good enough for heaven.

Boutell mentioned all the renowned Republicans of that party, ending with President Roosevelt. At the mention of the President's name there were wild howls from the gallery which turned into continuous applause from nearly all parts of the convention. It made the Taft people nervous, so much so that ex-Gov. Myron T. Herrick of Ohio, sitting at the head of the delegation, ten feet away from Boutell, cried "Go on, Boutell, go on!" and Mr. Boutell resumed his speech which had been interrupted by the Roosevelt demonstration.

Of course he was not heard twenty feet from the platform, but the great audience saw his lips moving and they quit, thinking perhaps that Boutell would give them more Roosevelt food for enthusiasm. He did nothing of the kind. He proceeded on his way to tell what a great man Uncle Joe was. He declared that with Uncle Joe the nominee defeat would be impossible.

"The country will know when we adjourn here," added Boutell, "who will be the next President of the United States. The enemy will face a united party. All friendly rivals here will then be militant supporters of the candidate to be nominated here." [Cheers.]

IF HOUSE WERE LOST.

Mr. Boutell continuing, said that if the candidate of this convention was elected and the Republicans lost the House of Representatives it would be a drawn battle, while if the candidate of the convention was elected and the House and the United States Senate were lost it would be a national calamity.

At this point delegates shouted "Time!" for it was distressingly warm in the convention hall and even at that early stage of the session folks were becoming tired and exasperated. "Name your candidate!" and "Quick!" were other shouts, but Boutell continued to praise Uncle Joe. Finally regarding the requests to quit that were hurled at him, he closed by saying that he wanted this convention to nominate a man who cast his first vote for Grant, who entered Congress under Gen. Lincoln, and who had been Roosevelt's "brave and strongest ally." The Ohio men and the Indiana delegates united in a first class cheer for Uncle Joe. The New Yorkers were joined by some of the New England delegations, all of whom waved silk flags presented to the delegates by F. W. Cheney of South Manchester, Conn.

A LOT OF QUALITIES.

Representative Joseph Warren Fordney of the Eighth district of Michigan seconded Cannon's nomination, declaring that he had all of the qualities of Bismarck, Gladstone, Lincoln, McKinley, Reed and Roosevelt.

Fordney was getting along very well, but that vast audience did not want to mullow. It wanted directness of statement and action. There was too much flubdub about both Boutell and Fordney and so the audience called upon Fordney to "sit down." They also called "Time, time, time," and after a dreary waste of words Fordney left the platform.

OUTRAGE ON HANLY.

Then came Gov. Hanly of Indiana, who made the nominating speech for Vice-President Fairbanks. Gov. Hanly was subjected to outrageous treatment at the hands of the convention. It is true that his speech was frightfully long and not particularly eloquent.

Indiana's Governor got on the platform the Indiana cheered him, but all the other delegates didn't seem to think that there was such a man as Fairbanks alive. Hanly had spoken fifteen minutes when the familiar cry of "time, time, time" went up from all parts of the hall. Turning to Senator Lodge Gov. Hanly said, "Bang that gavel of yours and get order here."

Senator Lodge got the convention quiet for a moment. Hanly proceeded and declared "Indiana appeals to you not alone in behalf of the gifted, tried and trusted son whom she presents for your consideration but in her own behalf, in behalf of the party whose fortunes she has long and faithfully followed, in behalf of the country itself—the country of which she is an important integral part."

"She appeals to you for thoughtful, deliberative action before you put the seal of your approval upon the candidacy of any man. The duty and the power of decision lie with the majority of this convention. That she knows that she admits, but she begs that majority to withhold judgment until she has been heard."

"The duty to deliberate in such a place and at such a time as this appears to her to be imperative. She holds the right of free, untrammelled and uncoerced action to be the fundamental right of every representative assembly and she believes the deprivation of that right in this assembly will be fraught with future peril to the party and danger to the country."

A PRETTY STIFF JAB.

"She has watched with profound concern the tide of enthusiasm that has engulfed you and which has seemed to deprive you momentarily of the power of thoughtful, deliberative action. She has looked with deep solicitude upon what has seemed to her to be a high and arbitrary exercise of power having for its purpose the accomplishment of an immediate end. Consider that what you do here will avail you nothing unless your action is afterward approved and ratified by the calm judgment of a just and thoughtful people."

This was looked upon as a tremendous dig at the Administration in Washington. Hanly had not finished these comments before there was an outbreak against him. "Nominate your man, nominate your man! Hurry up! Time! Hurroo-roo-roo! Sit down!" were some of the cries hurled at Gov. Hanly.

He turned to Lodge and said: "When order

is restored here I will proceed, Mr. Chairman."

He was then greeted with laughter and hi-his and y-yis as he resumed his speech. In order to make some of his points more effective Hanly would clap his hands. Instantly the audience would clap 15,000 pair of hands back at him. This aroused great laughter but Hanly is a stubborn, sturdy sort of citizen, and he continued to emphasize what he believed to be telling points in his speech by continuing to clap his hands. He clapped and the great audience clapped, and there were cheers and shouts and laughter and the greatest disturbance.

High above the din Hanly roared: "I can stay here till night, and I will if order is not restored!"

WOULD CLAP HIS HANDS.

Chairman Lodge then had a great banging match with his gavel, and something like order was restored. Then it was that Senator Lodge remarked to Gov. Hanly: "Gov. Hanly, I am doing the best I can." But Hanly had that unfortunate trick of clapping his hands to reinforce his statements. Every time he did it the audience would come back at him in the same fashion, and then the uproar and the trouble would be renewed, and Lodge would try to get order again.

But Hanly insisted upon making his speech. He would not be downed. Senator Lodge appealed to him, and others appealed to him not to resume his handclapping trick for it only aroused the vast assemblage to ridicule and resentment. But Gov. Hanly had determined to have his say out and speaking further of Vice-President Fairbanks he made these pointed allusions to the Roosevelt Administration:

COMPARED WITH ROOSEVELT.

"It is said 'He is conservative,' and so he is, and yet withal progressive. His sense of right, his judgment, his poise and balance, and not his 'indiscretions,' make him great. As President he will build up and not tear down, create and not destroy. There will be no timid doubt, no halting fear, no government by impulse. Correction of abuses, the regulation of corporations and the punishment of offenders against the law, whether individual or corporate, will go on, but they will go on through the impartial enforcement of the law and through decisions of the courts, and not through the headlines of the daily press. With him the 'square deal' will be transferred from the forum of academic discussion to the field of accomplished fact. His spear will know no friend. There will be no favorites, no 'immunity baths.' He believes not only in government of the people and for the people, but in government by the people."

Finally Hanly named his man, and the New York, Indiana and Ohio delegates gave him a fine cheer for his persistent qualities. Hanly's speech was too long. He went over Fairbanks's record from the time that Fairbanks was a three-year-old trotter, and the audience would not have it.

It has always been a curious lack of discernment on the part of public men that once upon their feet they seem to be lost to all idea of discretion as to the weariness they heap upon their audiences. More public men would be more highly regarded if they would cut their speeches in halves and not wander all around the lot.

Everybody knows that Mr. Fairbanks is a man of high integrity and great conservatism, and most people acquainted with public affairs are aware of his record, but the only paragraph in Hanly's speech worth printing are those which are set forth above.

BOOKWALTER HISSED.

Charles H. Bookwalter, Mayor of Indianapolis, seconded the nomination of Fairbanks. He had not opened his lips before they were hissing all over the hall. "There are only two kinds of people who hiss," cried Bookwalter, "snakes and geese." Bookwalter, resuming, declared:

"These hisses come from people who live in States that never cast an electoral vote for the Republican party. Our candidate is reactionary, but he is conservative. It would not be necessary for any committee platform to insinuate a plank for the purpose of correcting the errors in his record. Our candidate is not a politician, but he is a statesman. You gentlemen of Ohio [Bookwalter walked to the front of the platform and shook his fist at the Ohio delegates] have done us and done to us, but we are Republicans. We will fight you to-morrow. I did not present a minority report on credentials because I love the Republican party more than any candidate. We want our candidate nominated, but if he is not we will do our best for the party, and angels could do no more." [Cheers.]

On leaving the platform Bookwalter received very cordial greetings from ex-Gov. Herrick, Charles P. Taft and Arthur I. Vorys in the Ohio delegation.

WOODFORD SPEAKS FOR HUGHES.

New York was next on the roll call with a candidate, and so Gen. Woodford climbed upon the platform with agility. Senator Lodge went forward to greet him, and there was gracious cordiality between the veteran New Yorker and the senior Senator from the State of Massachusetts. The band played the national anthem. The band played the national anthem. The band played the national anthem.

Secretary Taft has exceptional familiarity with conditions in the distant States. It is said that he may rest assured that our traditional friendship with Japan will continue. Moreover, the future promises that the slumbering millions of China will awake. In this war, his comprehension of national and international subjects, would furnish a certainty of peace and sustained prestige. Under him, at home and everywhere, this might people would have an assured confidence in the future development and progress of the country and would rest safe in the reliance that a Chief Executive was at the helm who, in peace or in war, would guide the destinies of the nation with a strong hand and with a gentle, patriotic heart.

MR. BURTON'S SPEECH WAS WELL RECEIVED.

As his candidate, Texas floated a standard to which was tacked a pair of trousers with a huge girth with this legend: "As pants the hart for the cooling stream so Texas pants for Taft."

The Ohio men were upon their chairs waving flags and a great blue silk banner labelled "Our Candidate." The band played the national anthem. The band played the national anthem. The band played the national anthem.

There was a march of the standards. Arkansas led off. Grasping the standard of the State, an Arkansas delegate began the march around the enclosure where the delegates are seated. Missouri followed and then in quick succession came Oklahoma, North Carolina, Minnesota, and then ex-Gov. Herrick, grasping the Ohio standard, joined the parade, and behind him came Virginia, Kansas, Connecticut, Washington, Alabama and Iowa.

Charles P. Taft rushed over to Timothy L. Woodruff, chairman of the New York

delegation, but Woodruff nodded his head to what Mr. Taft was saying and the New Yorkers did not join in the parade. But the standard bearers in their march did not lack enthusiastic followers. South Carolina joined in and West Virginia, Tennessee, the Philippines, Mississippi, Porto Rico, Idaho, Arizona, Hawaii, Wyoming, Nebraska, Maryland and Nevada, and there was an indescribable peck of shouts, cheers and tumultuous plaudits.

TAFT, TAFT, BIG BILL TAFT.

As the march of the standards proceeded the swelling cries became a rhythmic union of "Taft, Taft, Big Bill Taft!" Great bunches of pink pennies were thrust into the arms of the marchers. They waved the standards aloft and swung the pennies above their heads and continued to the refrain "Taft, Taft, Big Bill Taft!"

Alice Roosevelt Longworth, up among the ladies on the platform, waved a Taft banner, and Senator Lodge sat quietly smiling in his chair. Then some of the Southern negro delegates joined the procession. The colored brother is exceedingly grateful to Ohio for its vote in the convention yesterday on the report of the committee on rules concerning Burke's resolution to allow down the representation from the Southern States in national conventions. It was Ohio's vote which prevented the adoption of Burke's resolution.

THE BAND HIGH UP IN THE LOFT BEGAN TO PLAY JULIA WARD HOWE'S "THE BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC" AND A GREAT SWELLING CHORUS TOOK UP THE PATRIOTIC HYMN.

Enthusiastic admirers of Taft brought in a picture, a tremendous one, and so big was it that Senator Lodge ordered it to be taken out again. It encumbered the scene. It was grotesque to a certain extent in a scene which, while volcanic and eruptive from every enthusiastic standpoint, was still beautiful in color. Finally there were cries "Sit down! Sit down!" but it was impossible to end the scene. The band switched to "Marching Through Georgia" and other patriotic airs and the tumult was even louder. All this went on for twenty-four minutes.

EX-GOV. HERRICK THEN MOUNTED THE PLATFORM AND WHISPERED TO LODGE THAT HE HAD HEARD THAT THERE WAS A SCHEME TO ATTEMPT TO ADJOURN THE CONVENTION BEFORE A VOTE WAS TAKEN FOR PRESIDENT.

He urged Lodge not to recognize any such plan, and Lodge declared that he would not. The tumult dying away from exhaustion and because of the gavel strokes of Chairman Lodge, George A. Knight of California, big voiced, big framed, in one of his spreadeagle speeches which have been heard from California to Maine seconded the nomination of Taft.

FORAKER NOMINATED.

C. B. McCoy, an Ohio postmaster, then jumped upon the platform to nominate Senator Foraker. There was no noisy demonstration for Foraker. A few of the colored delegates in some of the Southern States put up a cheer for their champion, but the Ohio people remained as dumb as cobblestones.

Mr. McCoy told the great audience how Foraker had fought for principles of equal liberty, how he had been a great soldier, a great Governor, a great Judge and a great United States Senator and how Foraker's name and his public life had given lustre to Ohio. He spoke of the time when Foraker was the idol of his people. He spoke of his ability, integrity, independence and fearlessness and added, "He is not too radical to be safe and not too conservative to be progressive."

McCoy told specifically of Foraker's public life and how his record had been that of an open book, and he wound up by declaring that no matter who the candidate of the convention may be, Foraker will be found supporting him.

W. O. EMERY, A COLORED DELEGATE FROM GEORGIA, SECONDED THE NOMINATION OF FORAKER, AND DECLARED IN SO DOING: "THIS IS THE PROUDDEST MOMENT OF MY LIFE, TO RISE HERE AND SECOND THE NOMINATION OF A MAN WHO HAS ENDEARED HIMSELF TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE BY A LONG LIFE OF LOYAL AND SELF-SACRIFICING SERVICE TO HIS COUNTRY."

KNOX NOMINATED.

Lieut.-Gov. Robert S. Murphy of Pennsylvania then put Senator Knox in nomination. Only the Pennsylvaniaans cheered. Mr. Murphy gave the career of Senator Knox and spoke especially of Senator Knox's work as Attorney-General of the United States.

John Scarlett of Pennsylvania made the seconding speech for Knox. Senator La Follette's time, came when Wisconsin was reached on the roll call. The convention had become tired again. The extreme heat had wilted everybody. Henry F. Cochems made a splendid speech for La Follette from the La Follette standpoint. He told of La Follette's fight against the railroads and the financial interests of Wisconsin which was begun ten years ago and which had landed La Follette in the Governor's chair and finally in the United States Senate. He spoke of McKinley's famous speech at Buffalo seven years ago, when President McKinley in his last public utterance called for revision of the tariff. But there had been no revision of the tariff, and apparently none was in sight, declared Cochems. "We want no more 'standpattism,'" declared Cochems. "The black flag and the white flag are strangers to Wisconsin. No feet sailing around the Horn can distract our attention."

Cochems went on to insist that the refusal to revise the tariff had contributed to the radical cries against the Republican party and had led to the financial disturbances last autumn.

SOON TIRED OF HIM.

At this he was greeted with "Sit down! Shut up!" But on the other hand the Wisconsin folks sang these shouts: "You're right! Sit down!" and there was such a disturbance that Cochems had to remain quiet for a moment. Then he spoke up and said:

"I am not going to cumber the record, but I am going to have my say. Wisconsin won't get much here, and can't you give me a few moments?"

There was more disorder and more efforts to get Cochems down, but it was in vain, and he proceeded to tell of all the reforms that La Follette had created or contributed to in the State of Wisconsin. "He will not be nominated here," cried Cochems, "for he cannot control like a Cabinet officer the delegates from every State below the Mason and Dixon line, not one of which will give a Republican electoral vote in November next."

This brought out another burst of disorder and further cries of "Shut up! Sit down!"

THE BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS.

It will be recalled that the La Follette Express was started by the La Follette Express Co. at Buffalo, Niagara Falls and West—Ad.

down!" with Senator Lodge pounding his gavel in his efforts to quiet the convention. But Cochems proceeded right on and he ended his speech by declaring that La Follette is "a man of iron, with a heart of gold."

Charles A. A. McGee of Wisconsin seconded La Follette's nomination amid great cheering as he declared him to be "a knight, fearless, unconquered and unconquerable."

During Boutell's speech there had been a sporadic effort to stampede the convention for Roosevelt. But it was futile and quickly over and nobody paid much attention to it.

TRY FOR ROOSEVELT STAMPED.

With the roll call over there was a real effort to stampede the convention for Roosevelt. It was started by John A. Seibert of Springfield, Ill., who proudly proclaimed that he ran the elevator on the Senate side of the Capitol at Washington. Fastened to the handle of an umbrella was a picture of Roosevelt which Seibert raised aloft. He was immediately behind Senator Lodge on the platform. He was in a splendid position to face that great assemblage. As he waved the picture of Roosevelt slowly up and down, just as Mrs. Carson Lake waved her sunshade in the effort to stampede for Blaine the Minneapolis convention in 1882, there were cries all over the convention for Roosevelt.

The refrain "Four, four, four years more," was taken up and swelled and resounded until a great American flag bearing the picture of Roosevelt was brought into the gallery just behind Senator Lodge. This awakened more shouts, more yells, more cries for Roosevelt. It was pandemonium let loose. But the delegates sat there as if they were nailed to their chairs, just as they had sat there in all the efforts to stampede this convention for Roosevelt.

The Wisconsin were the only exception. Senator Crane and ex-Gov. Herrick as the din rose in volume climbed upon the platform and begged Senator Lodge to stop the demonstration if possible.

"Are you afraid of this?" Senator Crane was asked, and he replied: "No, I am not afraid of it, but I don't like to see it last so long."

Senator Lodge by this time could scarcely speak above a whisper. John Molloy, the bassoon voiced secretary of the convention, attempted to start the roll call. He could not be heard ten feet from the platform. The volume of sound was tremendous. The President through the audibles could hear it way off in Washington. At times the demonstration sounded like the boom of crashing breakers on the oceanic. At others it was cyclonic in its fierceness.

WAS GETTING DANGEROUS.

But it was lasting too long for the comfort of many in the convention. Senator Lodge, grasping his gavel firmly and pounding it with all his might, declared: "The call of States for nominations has been ended. The States will now vote on the various candidates."

He was not heard five feet from where he spoke.

Molloy, grabbing a megaphone, rushed out to the edge of the platform and roared through it, "Alabama!" You could not hear what Alabama said; you couldn't hear what anybody said. You couldn't hear if all the delegates in the Alabama delegation had shouted the vote of the State. Senator Lodge rushed out to where Molloy was and cried, "Keep it up; keep it up! This has got to stop!"

Molloy roared through the megaphone again for Alabama to answer. But Alabama couldn't be heard, and the chairman of the delegation had to go to the platform to announce the vote of the State for Taft.

At this Molloy announced through the megaphone Alabama's vote, and the Ohio delegates then began to shout.

They howled for Taft, Taft, Taft, and Herrick cried, "Give it to 'em! Give them some of their own medicine!"

CONVENTION STILL NOISY.

Powell Clayton, for Arkansas, had to go to the platform to announce the vote of the State for Taft, and Molloy roared the vote through his megaphone.

The Ohioans repeated their tactics, and the megaphone business was repeated for California and Delaware and down to Georgia, the chairman of the delegations being compelled to go to the platform to announce the votes of those States. The delegates got into swinging cheers, and these rolling plaudits had a quieting effect upon the Roosevelt stampede in the gallery. By the time Idaho was reached the Ohio tactics of sending volley against volley had practically quelled the Roosevelt tumult. But it broke out again instantly, and all told, lasted twenty-four minutes.

Senator Lodge repeatedly swung his gavel in the galleries and threatened to have them cleared. The delegates looked to Lodge that the galleries should be cleared and insisted upon it. The police in a flying wedge started for the galleries, and almost instantly there was quiet.

The call of States then went along with calmness. When New York was reached Chairman Woodruff announced that by request of the delegation the names of all the delegates were to be called, and this was the vote of the State:

HOW NEW YORK VOTED.

Hughes—Stewart L. Woodford, Seth Low, Frederick R. Hazard, Edward H. Butler (the four delegates at large), John J. Bartlett, Smith Cox, Timothy L. Woodruff, William Herr, Alfred T. Hobbey, Frederick H. Schroeder, Rhinehard H. Pfor, Reuben L. Haskell, Lewis H. Pounds, James P. Connell, William M. Calder, Alfred E. Vass, Michael J. Dady, Jacob Brenner, Thomas A. Braniff, Joseph T. Hackett, Thomas Rothman, Sr., Samuel S. Koenig, Ezra P. Prentice, Charles B. Page, Chauncey M. Depew, Job E. Hedger, Herbert Parsons, Otto T. Barnard, William C. Hecht, Theron H. Burden, William H. Harris, Douglas B. Agnew, Julius M. Mayer, James B. Reynolds, William S. Bonnet, Alfred R. Page, William N. Ten Eyck, James H. Healy, Cornelius V. Collins, James S. Parker, J. Duncan Lawrence, Martin Cantine, Frederick W. Kavanaugh, George R. Malby, Charles E. Brush, Thomas R. Proctor, Charles S. Millington, George H. Cobb, Luther W. Mott, Francis Hendricks, Francis H. Gates, Jotham P. Alida, George W. Dunn, George E. Payne, Frederick W. Griffith, George W. Aldridge, James L. Hotchkiss, Jacob Stout Fassett, Milo M. Acker, James W. Wadsworth, Edward A. Washburn, John Grimm, Jr., Simon Seibert, Fred Greiner, Clark H. Timmerman.

Taft—Charles H. Murray, Joseph Levinson, William L. Ward, John E. Andrus, Louis F. Payn, Robert H. Hunter, William

Continued on Second Page.

SHERMAN MAY BE VICE-PRESIDENT

New York State Delegation
Meets and Indorses Him
Unanimously.

OTHER STATES PROMISE

Colorado to Give Way to New York
So He May Be Named Early
on the Roll Call.

Hughes's Defeat for the Presidential Nomination Opens the Way for the Delegation to Get Together—Senator Lodge Said to Have Declared That New York's Choice Should Be Nominated—Sherman's Friends in Congress Boasting His Boom—Iowa Still Fears Cummins—Indiana Wants Fairbanks—White House Seems to Have No Tip to Offer.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Representative James S. Sherman of Utah was unanimously indorsed as New York's candidate for Vice-President at a meeting of the New York delegation to-night.

For the first time in months representatives of the New York State Republicans were able to meet in the same room and agree upon a given political proposition.

The delegation to-night after a harmonious meeting unanimously decided to stand by Sherman.

State Chairman Timothy L. Woodruff announced that the States of Indiana, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan and Iowa were behind Sherman.

He said the Colorado delegates had informed him that John Hays Hammond had withdrawn as a candidate for Vice-President and that on the roll call to-morrow Colorado would give way to New York so Sherman could be placed in nomination at the outset.

Chairman Woodruff is to make the nominating speech for Sherman in the convention.

"We can land this nomination for Sherman," said Mr. Woodruff, "just as easily as rolling off a log. This question will not be settled until morning and the New York delegates at once should start missionary work for Sherman among the other State delegations."

Efforts were made Tuesday and yesterday to get a meeting of the New York delegation, but the feeling was so acute among the delegates over Hughes remaining in the race for President that wise heads in the delegation cautioned against a meeting. Just as soon as Taft was nominated this afternoon another movement was started to have a meeting of the delegation, and it was successful.

The delegates met at 8 o'clock, and it took only an hour to agree on Sherman.

"I suppose you know what we are here for," said Chairman Woodruff at the outset.

Representative J. Sloat Fassett moved that Mr. Sherman be made the choice of New York as a candidate for Vice-President. "We may be asking a favor of the convention to-morrow," said Mr. Fassett, "but in November every Republican in the United States will be looking toward New York. The Republican party may win without New York, but the Democratic party must get New York to win."

"We do not always get what we want from our national conventions, but we should get this as New York always has made good. We have given the nation more than one Vice-President who has done good as President and we have another ready."

"Jim Sherman is too modest and sensible to be feeling the pulse of Taft in the morning and looking at his tongue at night. He is fully equipped by his twenty-two years service in Congress for the office of Vice-President. He is the best parliamentarian in Congress. He has been conquering the admiration of his associates all that time. He believes in party purpose and discipline. He belongs to that band of New Yorkers who have made New York the Empire State. He is one of the party builders."

"Every one who knows him admires him. He has done much in Congress to add to the lustre of the State. We want to show the party in the nation that New York can unite upon a man of Vice-Presidential calibre. Old differences should be forgotten and old antagonisms buried, and we in New York should view the political